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Chapter ii deals with the first great journey (121-25 A. D.). Weber makes extensive use of coins for the purpose of settling the order in which the various provinces were visited. There can be no question that he has added to our knowledge of Hadrian's movements, though in some places, notably p. 99, his handling of the coins is not clear, if indeed it be sound. The results of the chapter may be summed up in a list of the provinces in the order visited with dates added. Gaul (121 A. D.), Germany, Noricum, Britain (122), Gaul, Spain, Libya, Parthia (123), Asia Minor, Islands, Thrace (124), Moesia, Dacia, Macedonia, Thessaly, Athens (125), Peloponnesus, Athens, Delphi, Dodona, Sicily, Rome.

Chapter iv treats of the residence in Italy (125-28 A. D.) and of the second journey (128-34 A. D.). The same method is employed; inscriptions and especially coins are used to support and interpret the statements of the historians. Dates and succession of provinces visited are as follows: Africa (128), Numidia, Mauretania, Rome, Athens (129), Asia Minor, Cilicia, Syria, Arabia, Palestine, Palmyra, Jerusalem (130), Arabia, Egypt, Upper Egypt, Alexandria (131), Syria, Pontos, Athens (132), war in Judaea (133-34), Rome (134).

This very interesting book closes with a chronological table of the events from 117 to 134 A. D. and indices of names, places, inscriptions, and papyri. It is to be regretted that the author did not extend the same minute care to the proofreading which is manifest in the investigation. Misprints are rather frequent, but false citations are a graver fault. I found far too many, though I made no attempt to verify all. In some cases inscriptions or coins cited accurately in one passage are given inaccurately in another. It is apparent that the author did not verify his references after the paper was in proof.

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*Ancient Italy: Historical and Geographical Investigations in Central Italy, Magna Graecia, Sicily, and Sardinia.* By ETTORE PAIS; translated from the Italian by C. DENSMORE CURTIS. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1908. \$5.00.

Chiefly through his *Storia di Roma* the author of the present volume is already well known to scholars, who recognize that no one has ever so minutely analyzed the sources for early Rome or has brought to the task more profound knowledge or a keener intelligence. While we may often dissent from his interpretations and may refuse to follow him to the extremes of his destructive criticism, we owe unqualified respect to his pre-eminent learning and ability. The twenty-six papers incorporated in this volume originally appeared at various times either in the periodicals

of learned societies or in separate pamphlets for private distribution, and have therefore come before a limited public. The range of subjects included may be illustrated by the following titles: "The Alliance between Rhegium and Tarentum against the Iapygians," "The Legend of Euthymus of Locri," "The Origin of Siris," "The Archaic Greek Relief and the Ancient Cities of the Heraean Plateau," "The Daunians and Umbrians of Campania," "Concerning the Early History of Ischia," "The Temple of the Sirens near Sorrento," and "Concerning the time and Place in Which Strabo Composed His Historical Geography."

The character of these researches can perhaps better be shown by an examination of one or two papers than by general remarks concerning the entire work. In a chapter on "Siceliot Elements in the Earliest History of Rome," the author, after calling attention to the fact that Rome was in close touch with Syracuse from 474 b. c. at the latest, proceeds to point out remarkable similarities in the internal history of these two cities in the period immediately following that date. He establishes beyond a doubt that the Sicilian historians, beginning with Antiochus, were the first Greek writers to take an interest in Roman affairs, and concludes that the resemblance is due partly to actual imitation but in the main to falsifications perpetrated by these historians in their endeavor to make the story of Rome read like that of their own country. While it may readily be conceded to our author that Antiochus thus falsified the beginnings of Rome, it is hard to believe that he similarly misrepresented his own age. The circumstance that a Sicilian historian who lived in the fifth century treated of Roman affairs, and in greater detail than has usually been supposed (p. 240), ought to increase our faith in the traditional history of Rome during that century. On the principle above mentioned the author attempts to explain the striking parallel between the seditions of Gela and Syracuse on the one hand and the alleged first secession of the plebs on the other. As the date 494 does not fit this theory, he rejects the first secession as a mere anticipation of the second, which he considers genuine and which he places at the time assigned it by the annalists. The view is attractive; but the doubter might ask whether no sedition worthy of imitation occurred in any western Greek state before 494, and many other puzzling questions. Too much importance should not be attached to such parallels. As Greek seditions must generally have had much in common, we should not look for absolute novelty in those of Rome. The tribune of the plebs may, as Pais suggests, have been an imitation of some Greek official, but could not have been identical with the *προστάτης τοῦ δῆμον* at Corcyra and Syracuse (Thuc. iii. 75; iv. 46; vi. 35). The latter was simply a political leader of the commons, whereas, if we may trust our sources, the tribunes from the beginning were recognized by the state as in a restricted sense officials. The treatment of political institutions in this chapter, though not wholly

satisfactory, is in a high degree suggestive and helpful. Even more stimulating is the chapter on "Italiot, Samnite, and Campanian Elements in the Earliest History of Rome," in which he sets forth the cultural relations of Rome with other peoples of Italy, and indicates various lines of research along which scholars will doubtless be able to make further contributions to the subject. In general the tendency of these studies is to free Rome from the isolation in which from Niebuhr to Mommsen her history has been studied, and to exhibit her as an Italian community living in close political, commercial, and general cultural relations with her neighbors both native and Greek. Notwithstanding some inconsistencies and an occasional mistake, the work certainly adds new interest as well as fresh knowledge to early Italian and Sicilian history.

The volume is made attractive in appearance by the excellent type and illustrations; but the translator in his effort to be faithful has often done violence to the English language.

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*Life in the Homeric Age.* By THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR. New York: Macmillan. Pp. 704. \$4.00 net.

Amid the universal feeling of regret caused by the untimely death of Professor Seymour there is at least this element of consolation, that he was spared long enough to give to the world an enduring monument of his painstaking scholarship and life-long devotion to the study and interpretation of Homer.

*Life in the Homeric Age* is a large volume of some seven hundred pages including a bibliography, a fairly complete index, maps, illustrations, and excellent views, handsomely bound and beautifully printed—a book to delight the eye and tempt the general reader. It is, however, too much in the form of a manual of Homeric antiquities to be readable as a whole, and will therefore be serviceable mainly for occasional study and reference. It covers, less exhaustively, the same general ground as the three elaborate volumes of Buchholz *Die homerischen Realien*, but is a work of independent research carried out with eyes open to the progress in Homeric study, especially the vast amount of archaeological evidence which has been brought to bear on Homeric problems, since Buchholz wrote. However, the author treats archaeological questions only incidentally, indicating briefly here and there their significance in connection with the philological study of the poems. His point of view is philological, not archaeological. "From the poet's language he has attempted to discover what was before the poet's mind."

Those who hope for definite pronouncements on disputed points of Homeric controversy will be somewhat disappointed. Such questions